to send and on the sending side to receive. One of them to-day sent ten messages with his circuit closed, before he found it out. They write poor copy and use lead pencils instead of ink."

A loyal operator tast night laughed at this state ment and said that only a drunken man would send a message with his circuit closed, inasmuch as he would not hear the clicking of his instrument, and that as all messages had to be copied, no operator was permitted under any circumstances to use a lead pencil.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INTERFERENCE. No charge of unlawful conduct has yet been made against the strikers by the Western Union officials, though there were rumors of a rather vague character about cut and twisted wires west Pittsburg, at Asbury Park, in Brooklyn and within the city limits. work, it is said, was not done skilfully and the Western Umon men did not believe the wrong had been committed by linemen. The most serious interruption was to the cable over the Brooklyn Bridge. which Mr. Somerville said was disconnected from an early hour in the morning until 1:30 p. m. He would not say that the wires had been cut. The an early bour in the morning until 130 b.m. The would not say that the wires had been cut. The strikers disclaumed responsibility for the injured wires, and said the interruption, if any, was due to matural causes which the amateur linemen of the Western Union did not know how to remedy. Some of the less cautious linemen among the strikers have admitted the possibility of a resort to wire-cutting in case the strike is not terminated in a few days. The great project anch action Superintendent

in case the strike is not terminated in a few days. To gnard against such action Superintendent Walting yesterday sent the following order over the police telegraph wires:

To ALL PRECINCIS: Persons in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to repair and generally to attend to keeping the lines in order, have been turnished with a letter of anthority, as follows:

Western Union Telegraph Oppices of This Western Union Telegraph Oppices of This Company, and is authorized to repair and generally attend to the Reeping of our lines in order.

Acting President and General Manager.

You will instruct the members of your command to be

You will instruct the members of your command to be vigitant, and to prevent all persons from climbing the poles or in any way interfering with the wires of the company, unless they are furnished with a letter as above.

The Western Union Company also issued the following offer of reward :

lowing offer of reward:

\$500

Reward

Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person wilfully or maliciously displacing, removing, injuring or destroying any telegraph wires, cables or circuits of this company, or of the appurtenances and apparatus connected therewith, or interfering with the sending or conveyance of any messages by means of the same.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

By THOS. T. ECKRET, Acting President.

N. B.—By the laws of the State of New-York, above-mentioned offences are punishable by imprisonment for not exceeding two years.

NO BUSINESS DONE BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE. The sub-committee of the Western Union directors met at 11 a. m., but remained in session only a short time and transacted no business. A director of the company said that the striking operators had met with a crushing defeat. "I am very sorry for them," he said, "for undoubtedly they have many persons depending on them for support. They have done just what I supposed they would do-they have begun cutting wires. That settles it; it is a confession of weakness. Just let them alone and they will balk their own purposes. We have decided to ofter a reward of \$500 for the conviction of one of the rascals, and we shall eatch them at it without fail. Some of the directors wanted to offer a larger reward, but I did not think it wise to pay a premium for the commission of the very offences we would prevent."

NIGHT BUSINESS ADVANCING RAPIDLY. At the main office of the Western Union last night there was nothing down stairs to suggest that there was anything unusual. In the elevator connecting the first floor with the operating-room, however, a detective rode up and down, there was a drowsy policeman on the floor where the elevator stops, and still another policeman on duty at the entrance to the operating-room, two nights the entrance to the operating-room, two flights above. William J. Dealy, Traffic Manager, said: "As the man at the door is unacquainted with the new faces, I have been issuing identification tickets to our operators, and I have just signed the ticket numbered 200. I do not think this covers more than half the men we have at work. When will we be in as good condition as before the strike? Well, I should say by next Monday night. We have had a good force on all day and have a good force of men on to-night."

J. H. Dwight, night traffic manager, said

have had a good force on all day and have a good force of men on to-night."

J. H. Dwight, night traffic manager, said in answer to a question as to the amount of business done yesterday as compared with days before the strike: "I should say fully two-thirds as much-ves, I can honestly say two-thirds." Then he called the chief operator and asked him in regard to the condition of business at that hour-ll p. m. "We are as clear now as the same time before the strike," was the answer. "The men are busy with press business to the different papers throughout the country, and everything will be off on time."

to the different papers throughout the country, and everything will be off on time."

James Merribew, superintendent, said: "I didn't have my ciothes off during the strike of '70, but I'm older and wiser now, and I'm going nome to sieep. Come into the operating-room and you can see for yourself what we are doing. While our regular night force is about 100 men after 9 o'clock, we have eighty to-night, and not one of them students or 'scabs,' as the boys would call them. We have our business all well in hand at this hour and are able to keep up with all that comes io. This morning two of the strikers came back and we put them at work."

LITTLE TROUBLE IN OTHER COMPANIES. THE BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' DOING A LARGE BUSINESS-WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY.

To judge from statements made at the offices of companies outside of the Western Union, there was comparatively little trouble in sending messages yesterday from New-York to any prominent point. It was generally acknowledged, however, that they were only able to accommodate the business offered owing to a large decrease in the number of messages sent, and not because the facilities were equal to what they were before the strike began. There was a single exception-in favor of the Bankers and Merchants'-which had largely to augment its working force, not only here but in other cities. It was the only office where messages were received not "subject to delay." A talk with officials of the various companies, including the American Rapid, Postal, Baltimore and Ohio, and Bankers and Merchants', showed a wide divergence of opinion as to the probable outcome of the strike. Some of them thought the companies they represented would fight the operators to the bitter end, while others were inclined to the opinion that concessions would be made which would place the operators on a better footing than ever before. The only point on which all agreed was that the longer the strike

lasts the worse it will be for all concerned.

G. S. Mott, general manager of the Bankers and Merchants', said: "We are working all our wires but two, from this city, duplex, and we now have two offices in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and have also enlarged our room in the New-York Stock Exchange by taking in the office formerly occupied by the Continental Teiegraph Company. We have doubled our force of operative at the New-York Stock Exchange, and at the Broad-st. office; also at the Stock Exchange and main office in Philadelphia, and at each of the main offices in Washington and Baltimore. I am told that they are keeping up with their work pretty well in the Western Union. But this is due to the fact that there has been a great decrease in business. Before the strike we had planned to put up a line to Boston, and had already arranged for six more wires to Washington. We are already working ten wires to Philadelphia. With the exception of the Western Union, ours is the only company that has paid regular dividends since it opened, eighteen months ago. So far as the Bank-ers and Merchants' is concerned, it has nothing to regret in connection with the strike. The new men have put on are from the ranks of the strikers, and yesterday we did three times as much business as on any previous day."

THE RAPID AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

"Teil them to send us more business," said Manager F. H. May, of the American Rapid. "We can take care of all they are bringing us and more, too The only thing that troubles us is that people appear to have 'sworn off' on telegraphing, from a mistaken idea that they cannot have their messages pear to have 'sworn off' on telegraphing, from a mistaken idea that they cannot have their messages sent. Operators are coming in all the time, and while by our automatic we can send 2,500 or 3,000 words a minute, we have not had occasion to send over 1,000. I understand that we now have connection with all our offices in other cities."

At the main office of the Rapid, No. 187 Broadway, a notice was posted stating that all messages taken were subject to delay, and to be mailed en route if necessary.

At the main office of the Baltimore and Ohio the regiving cierk said: "We take messages on all points on our lines, subject to delay. Our Chicago

office is all right, and Pittsburg is not far behind. Our down-town offices are all open, but the small up-town branches are closed. Louisville is the only office of ours that is not working. We keep open all night as usual." WHAT THE POSTAL IS DOING.

H. Cummins, vice-president and general manager of the Postal, said: "We are handling all the business that comes in. We are getting the cable at the Chicago end finished as rapidly as pos-

In the business office of the Postal this notice is

posted: During the strike this company will receive and transmit messages between New-York and Chicago free of charge, but owing to the cable in Chicago not being fin-slied, will not be responsible for delays and errors.

islaed, will not be responsible for delays and errors.

The receiving clerk of the Postal said:

"We have done a great deal more business
than yesterday, having sent over 100 messages to
Chicago up to 3 o'ciock this afternoon. Messages
received for delivery in this city are sent out by
messenger boys without cost to the person to whom
the message is addressed. The company bears
ail the expense, We were open till
2 o'clock this morning, and shall remain open
as late to-night to accommodate press dispatches."

The Southern Telegraph Company did a good
business yesterday without any interruption whatever.

ever. Inquiry at the different offices of the cable companies elicited the unaulmons response; "There is no interruption in the sending of cable dispatches Everythma is working as usual."

At the offices of the Mexican Telegraph Company and Central and South American Telegraph

Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., Secretary James R. Beard said: "Our lines are all right. We have no trouble whatever, and we do not now an ticipate any. The card published this morning in The Tribune was simply a precautionary measure. and not based on any existing complications in our service. At the Western Union office they tell me to-day that the worst of the strike is already over."

MOVEMENTS OF THE STRIKERS. AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD-ASSURANCES

OF SUCCESS. At an early bour yesterday morning the striking telegraph operators began to congregate around Caledonian Hail, at Thirteenth-st. and Eighth-ave. By 11 a. m. the hall was full and the crowd overflowed into Jackson-square. There were at least 1,000 men and women present and while all of them were enthusiastic, they acted in an orderly, quiet manner. The strikers claim a number of accessions from the ranks of those who failed to stop work on Thursday. They were confident of success and thought that the companies would got hold out longer than Monday morning. They expressed a determination to stay out until the Executive Committee orders them back, and some of the most determined said that they would rather seek other employment than go back on the old terms. A feature of the meeting was the presence of the linemen, who assembled at their lodge room in Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-st., and marched in a body 500 strong up Broadway to Fourteenth-st., to Eighth-ave., and around Jackson square to the hall. They all had their spurs on their shoulders and attracted considerable attention on their march to the hall. When they arrived they were enthusiastically received by the operators and invited to attend the meeting. The majority of them accepted the invitation. The Western Union Company had brought in some linemen from the country districts. but on their arrival they joined the strikers. They reported that on their march fifteen men who did

panied them to the hall, MESSAGES OF ENCOURAGEMENT. Master Workman John Mitchell called the neeting to order at 12 o'clock. He had a communi cation from W. L. Donne, tendering the use of the steamer Plymouth Rock for an exenssion on Sunday. The offer was accepted. Dispatches were then read from various places. One signed A. J. Morris

not belong to the Brotherhood and did not leave

work on Thursday joined their ranks, and accom-

from Chicago read:
Solid in Cuicago; not a man weakens. Pay no attention to the newspapers. We'll stick till Christmas. A young woman who is in a private office wrote that she had been offered great inducements if she would go to work in the main office, but she took great pleasure in refusing. From Newark came: All railroad men soud for the Brotherhood;" from Scranton, Penn.: "We are all out." Operators of the Standard Oil Company sent word that they would refuse all Western Union matter, and would resign rather than take it. From Long Branch this

At 12 o'clock yesterday we all left work. Left the

Some railroad men sent word that they had been forgotten in the notification of the strike, and professed their readiness to quit work when ordered. It was stated that the Penn ylvania Railroad men requested to be assessed to keep up the strike. A dispatch from Washington said: Gained twenty men last might. All specials mailed as far west as Detroit,

From Cleveland word came:

All your friends, even to the check boys. Stand firm in the East. The West is solid. A delegation from the elevated railroad men promised to be present at the meeting to-day. They have further promised to handle no commer-

The presence of several of the young women who had been sent home on Thursday night in carriages at the expense of the company, and the expression of a desire on their part to join the Brotherhood, were recognized with vociferons appliance, and they were initiated at once. Mr. O Brien, night manager of the American Rapid Company, and Mr. Rockwell, assistant day manager of the same company, came into the ball and were greeted with cheers. The entire Executive Board of the Knights of Labor-Messrs, Healy, Traphagen, Campoell, Price and McClelian-were present, and were applauded whenever occasion offered. The chairman announced that a larger hall would be engaged for

SUCCESS DECLARED CERTAIN.

After the reports had been made, the chairman introduced Mrs. Little Devereux Blake, who spoke particularly of the demands for equal pay without regard to sex, and said that the strike should be successful if for no other reason than that. In closng she said: "Frank Philips's whistle will be heard from end to end of this continent."

David Healy, Charman of the executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and Chief Clerk of the Burcauo. Labor Statistics, said:

of the Knights of Labor, and Chief Clerk of the Bureau o. Labor Statistics, said:

There is a great principle at stake in this strike—the principle of American liberty and human rights; the right of molyindual fiberty; the right of combination for the protection of common interests. So far your conduct has been within the spirit and letter of the law. You have done your best to conserve the ousiness interests of the country, but your offers of arbitration have been met with contemptions stience, and you are justified in suspensing pusiness relations with those who treated you with contempt. If you maintain your present alguined attitude you are bound to succeed.

After P. J. McGuire had spoken, District Master Workman John Campbell was carried to the front of the half on the shoulders of two stalwart linemen amid great enthusiasm. He is a small man physically, and in response to repeated cries stood in a chair while he spoke. He said:

The companies know that it we stay united they are

In a coair while he spoke. He said:

The companies know that it we stay united they are defeated. They have therefore appointed diplomats—a milu term—to see the newspapers and tell them all sorts of "cock and buil" stories. We had chausted every possible means to effect an amicable arrangement with the companies, but they failed and we had to bring on the calamity. We intend to win, we can win and we will win. It is possible that the strike will end in a short time, but if it is necessary we will stay out a week, two weeks or two months. The company is suffering more than we.

John McCleilan said that as a matter of fact, instead of having a full night force on Thursday night, the Western Union had only forty-six good opera-tors, and of these twenty-eight were officers of the company. Several other speakers were heard. The linemen held a secret session in Pythagoras Hall last evening for the purpose of imitiating the mambers secured vesterday.

LEGAL REMEDIES CONTEMPLATED.

AN OPINION OBTAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE AS TO THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

A good deal of interest was created yesterday in report that the Board of Trade and Transportation had employed counsel with the purpose of beginning suits against the telegraph companies, to compel them promptly to resume the discharge of their duties as common carriers. The report was generally believed to be correct for the reason that the Attorney-General instituted similar suits against the railroad companies at the request of the same organization, during the freighthandlers' strike in July of last year. Inquiry by a TRIBUNE reporter among members confirmed the Board the truth of the report. A private consultation

been held in order to determine wnether or not the situation was sufficiently grave to warrant a request to Attorney-General Russell that he apply for a writ of mandamus against the telegraph companies. The matter had been referred to the counsel of the Board, and later in the day an opinion was received on the subject. It was then resolved to await the developments of the strike before proceeding further in the matter. Another consultation will probably be beld to-day.

DANIEL G. THOMPSON'S VIEWS. In the suits instituted against the railroad companes last year the Attorney-General was assisted by E. C. James, Daniel G. Thompson and Simon Sterne A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Thompson at bis office, No. 29 William-st., to make inquiries in regard to the proposed suits against the telegraph companies.

"I have not been able to give the matter much attention," Mr. Thompson said, "since our clients asked for an opinion a few hours ago. I believe, however, from a cursory examination of the caseand in this opinion the other counsel concur-that at the present time the situation is not sufficiently grave to warrant a resort to such a remedy."

"Do you think it may become so?" "Probably it may. Yet the question in this instance is somewhat different from the one presented in the freight-handlers' strike, in which we were ngally successful in our application for a mandamus. It has been held generally by the courts that the common law liability of common carriers does not attach to telegraph companies, but it has also been held in several cases that with regard to the noble they exercise functions analogous to those of common carriers. Their obligation to receive and transmit messages from and for all who pay their usual charges is fixed by the statute, Chapter 265. Laws of 1848, in the following language:

It shall be the duty of the owner or the association owning any telegraph lines doing business within this state to receive dispatences from and for other telegraph lines and associations and from and for any mitudial, and on payment of their usual charges for individuals for transmitting dispatence, as established by rules and regulations of such telegraph line, to transmit the same with impartiality and good faith under the penalty of \$100 for every neglect or retrials so to do, to be recovered with each of side in the mane and for the openit.

of \$100 for every neglect or remail so to do, to be re-covered with costs of suit in the name and for the benefit of the person or persons sending or desiring to send suc-

"The statute also provides that dispatches shall be transmitted in the order received. The position of the telegraph company appears to be of the same character as that of a railway company with respect to the public in the sense that 'the ownership of its property is private but the user of its property is public'; in other words, it holds its property and frauchises primarily in trust for the public use, This being the case, of course it is amenable o junicial control for the purpose of enforcing the ights of the public to the common use of its lines This outs the company to a similar position to that of a common carrier, although, as the decisions say it does not carry anything."

BEARING OF THE RAILROAD DECISION. "What bearing would the decision in the railroad

cases have on this mat er ?" "In case the telegraph companies should refuse to receive messages for transmission there can be little doubt that under the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the railroad cases a mandamus will lie on the application of the people to compel them to receive such dispatches for the purpose of forwarding them. Therefusal to rece,ve would have to be so general as to occasion a public inconvenience. If only an individual dispatca here nconvenience. If only and there were refused the courts would probably hold, as they did in the Onlen case, tout the relator remedy was by suit for damages and not by manapposing the companies receive dispatches but

neglect to forward them!"

"Then other considerations come in. The statute requires that they shall 'transmit' dispatches received' with impartiality and good fails." The ceived with impartiality and good fatin.' The companies would excuse a failure to transmit dispatches once received on the ground that they are unable to 'transmit' on account of a sudden father of their operators to continue work and consequent inability to supply their places, and that the law only requires that they exercise a reasonable difference in the transmission, which, under such circumstances, they are exercises. gence in the transmission, which, under such cir-cumstances, they are exercising. They have informed the public and all persons desiring to send messages that they are only taken subject to delay, and that the sender of any dispatch agrees hat the message shall be sent subject to delay. Also they will seek to avail themselves of the con-ditions printed upon their blanks with regard to unrepeated messages, and in regard to delays aris-ing from unavoidable interruption in the working of their lines."

their inces."
Did not the Supreme Court, pass upon the ques-"Dat not the Supreme Court pass upon the ques-tion of a strike so far as it offered an excuse for a failure to exercise corporate functions?"

"Yes. It decided that the excuse has in law no validity. The duties imposed must be discharged at whateve cost. The Court said: "The repond-ents had a lawful right to take their ground in respect of the price to be paid employes an addice to it if they chose; but if the consequence of doing so were an inability to exercise their corporate tran-chies to the great injury of the public, they cannot causes' Telegraph companies having received public trust which, having been conferred by the State and accepted by the corporation, may be en-forced for the public benefit."

THE "SUBJECT TO DELAY" AGREERMNT. "But the companies accept messages only upon agreement that they are subject to delay. Would or that make a difference ?"

"It is the opinion of the counsel who have examned into the question that the companies have no right to impose the additional condition. It is, in fact, a refusal to perform their corporate functions. The question could be tested by demanding that they receive the message with the obnoxious condition stricken off, and then attempting to compethem to receive it or pay damages for not doing so; or to claim, damages notwithstanding the enforced "Wha advice have you given your clients in re-

gard to the matter I'
"We have advised that in case the interruption
"We have advised that in case the interruption a plain "We have advised that in case the interruption to business causes a maintest public injury a plain case would be presented for the interference of the Attoriey-General. But if the companies continue to receive messages for transmission and send them, though after more or less delay, the practical difficulties of obtaining and enforcing a writ of mandamus would seem to make such a remedy futile, except as a precedent. The companies would undoubtedly disprecedent. The companies would undoubtedly dis-pute our facts, and that would lead to a prolonged pute our facis, and that would lead to a prolonged trial. Last year we had a signal advantage from the circumstance that the facts were admit ed, and the sole question was one of the power of the court to issue the mandamus. In the present case the lacts would be disputed. We have advised that the responsibility of the telegraph companies can best be tested by suits for damages, for the penalty provided by the stalute. Fersons tendering telegrams should ask that they be repeated and offer the payment of the extra charge for repetition. They should object to the extra conditions imposed and treat the refusal to strike out those words as a refusal to transmit, and sue for the penalty."

WHAT GENERAL SWAYNE SAYS. General Wager Swayne, of the counsel for the Western Union Company, thought that there was no ground for the issue of a writ of mandamus against the company. He said: due diligence depends upon circumstances. In the merely a decision as to whether or not the courts could issue a mandamus under certain admitted facts. That in no wise governs the circumstances of this strike. I understand that the telegraph company is performing its functions, and there is no ground for any legal action against it."

HOW THE EXCHANGES ARE AFFECTED,

MUCH INCONVENIENCE FELT-THE SERVICE BETTER THAN ON THURSDAY. The inconvenience of interrupted telegraphic communication was seriously felt on the Produce Exchange yesterday, although there was an im provement over the state of things on Thursday afternoon. Of the sixteen Western Union operators who sat at their instrument at noon on Thursday, thirteen joined the army of the Brotherhood. The single operator of the Mutual Union, and the five operators of the Baltimore and Ohio also went on strike. Yesterday the two latter offices were closed. while the Western Union had five non-union operators and its manager on the Exchange at work. Preference was given to message "orders," while other messages were taken subject to limitations. The Postal Telegraph Company, which had offered to send messages gratuitously over its wires, increased its facilities by putting an instrument on the grain floor in the northeast corner of building; the operator employed was a member of the Brotherhood and one of the Western Union outs." He said that he was not violating any of the rules of his organization, as he was receiving the increase of pay asked. This is the only instrument of the company at work outside of its offices. There

were 140 messages sent from and received at the Produce Exchange during the day. The usual average is about five hundred a day. The better communication with Chicage and interior markets was gratifying, but hardly satisfactory. A larger portion of the market quotations from the West was taken from the automatic instruments of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. The semioccasional dispatches showed that the markets in the West ranged a little higher; this had the effect of advancing prices of grain here from & to 1 cent

of advancing prices of grain here from \$4 to 1 cent a bushel on wheat, and from \$1_2\$ to \$3_2\$ cent a bushel on corn. The interruption of telegraph communication had the effect of increasing local trade.

At the Petroleum Exchanges the situation was better than on the first day of the strike. At the New-York Exchange the office of the American Rapid Telegraph Company was closed, but the manager of the Western Union office had two operators on duty, out of a ususal force of about half-adozen. On Thur-day one operator composed the force. At the Consolidated Exchange also two operators were on duty. The men who receive the quotations from Oil City and post them on a blackboard, which is arranged so as to be reviewed by all the brokers, returned to their posts. The reception of quotations from Oil City, therefore depended upon the work done in that city. The quotations were received with apparent regularity, upon the work done in that city. The quotations were received with apparent regularity, but it was evident from the number that the service was deficient from the ordinary standard. Brokers said that there was a partial interruption of communication with their out-of-town correspondents, but it was not more serious than they had ex-

At the Maritime Exchange there was only one At the Maritime Exchange there was only one operator, but the inconvenience in obtaining information was not serious. At the Cotton Exchange quotations from Southern ports and interior towns were received slowly, but the service was better than on Taursday. The orn-cipal home market of the Codee Exchange is Battimore, and dispatches were received and sent over the Bankers and Mer-chants' Company's wires.

RAILWAY BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL. The raticoas companies whose offices are in this city and Jersey City were unaffected yesterday by the strike of the telegraphers. Train-dispatching instructions, orders and all the routine of railroad telegraph business proceeded as if no such thing as a strike was known. This was the statement, at east, made at the offices of the New-York Central, the Harlem, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, the Penosylvania, the New-Jersey Central, the New-York, Lake Erro and Western, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western offices. Most of these companies have their own telegraph lines and hire their own men. The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company transacts its business through the Western Union and the New-Jersey Central has its contract with the same company.
Sup rintendent Stevenson, of the New-Haven

road, said that the telegraph business of the company was being carried on without the least interruption or trouble. "I received word yesterday," he added, "from the telegraphers along the line that, although they would not transmit any Western Union messages, they would do all the ratiroad business of the ompany, although they receive no compencation for this whatever. Consequently we are having no trouble and everything goes on as smoothly as if there were no strike. So far as then attitude toward the ratiroad goes, I must say that

the telegraphers are acting squarely. Thus say that the telegraphers are acting squarely. The Western Union office in the passenger waiting room of the company was closed. The manager said that only one of the three menemployed there had struck, but the other two had been transferred to the main office. The same state of affairs existed in the offices of the waiting-rooms of the Hariem and Central roads. The manager was the sole operator left to transport messages.

eft to transmit messages.

The superintendent of telegraph at the Delaware, The superintendent of telegraph at the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Ratiroad office said: "The men are well paid, and we have not heard a word of complaint." This condition of affairs was said to exist also at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, where the clicking of a cozen instruments in the hands of the regular men attested the truth of the statement. Superintendent Hamilton, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, made a similar statement, so far as regarded the telegraph business pertaining to the company's own needs. "In the small places," said he, "the telegrapher does our justiness as well as that of the Western Union, and there ail work gives on as usual. In the larger there ail work g es on as usual. In the larger places, such as Wikesbarre, the men have struck on Western Union work, but not on railroad. Western Union work, but not on ratirond messages. All our railroad telegraph business is going on with-out the least internation."

At the telegraph office of the Eric Railroad there

IN BROOKLYN AND THE SUBURBS. The strike of the telegraph operators caused little

inconvenience in Brooklyn yesterday, the telephone and messenger boys being used more than usual. At the main office of the Western Union Company, Manager Burton was assisted by two operators, who received and sent all the dispatches handed in. Mr. Burton said that nine out of the twentywere an inability of the public, they cannot chief to the great injury of the public, they cannot be heard to assect that such consequence must be shouldered and borne by an innocear public, who nestere directly not indirectly participated in their causes. Telegraph companies having received were open yesterday, and the companies franchises from the State, they note a pany did more business than usual pany did more business than usual. pany was not reopened. The Western Union Company applied to the police for protection to its wires from the striking linemen. Deputy Police Commissioner Langford said that the companies should give the inemen in their employ written authority, so that the police might know that they were properly at work, and arrest all others. The telegraph and telephone companies afterward agreed to have authorizations for innemen signed by W. D. Siezent, general manager of the Long Island Telephone Company. A wire at Court and Reinsen sts. was found ent.

At Paterson the American Rapid office, which had been closed on Thursday, was reopened, being manned by a substitute sent from headquarters. In the Western Union office only one operator had joined the strikers up to last night. The lineman employed by the American Rapid was also a striker. All the linemen about Paterson have joined the strikers. pany applied to the police for protection to its

riker. All the incenter of the Western Union three operators in the office of the Western Union Three operators in the office of the Western Union Company at Newark quit work late on Thursday night. The manager stated yesterday that these

Company at Newark quit work late on Flursday night. The manager stated yesterday that these operators made no demand upon him, and were induced to strike by operators from New-York. They were under his own employ and were not e aployed by the Western Union. One operator received \$85 per month, another \$75 and the third \$40. At the office of the Rapid Telegraph Company all the operators remained at work.

Two more of the Western Union Company's branch offices in Hudson County, N. J., were closed yesterday on account of the strike, one on Newark-ave, Jersey City Heights, and one in Bayonne. This makes four in all that are closed. The operators in the main office in Exchange-place continued at work, and all the business that was brought in was disposed of without slight delay. The Jersey City branch of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood held a meeting last night in Roche's Hail. The branch is composed of operators who live in Jersey City but the majority of whomare employed in New York. There are 140 members of the organization and about one half of them were at the meeting. A resolution was unanimously atopted approving the action of the Executive Committee in ordering the action of the Executive Committee in ordering the strike. Charges were preserred against Operators Wingate, of New-York, and Martin, of Jersey City, accusing them of violating the rules of the Bratherhood by disobeying the order of the Executive Committee in the Executive Committee in ordering the action of the Executive Committee in ordering the action of the Executive Committee in ordering the action of the Secutive Committee in ordering the properson of the Executive Committee in ordering the action of the Executive Committee in order City, accusing them of violating the rules of the Brotherhood by disobeying the order of the Execulive Committee. The two men were expelled by unanimous vote.

UP-TOWN OFFICES MOSTLY CLOSED. "I do not think that it pays to strike," said a young man at the Western Union office in the Astor House vesterday. He was receiving all the messages offered subject to the sender's risk of delay. Going up-town a TRIBUNE reporter found a large proportion of the tetegraph offices closed. The operator in the Continental Hotel said he had seen what strikes amounted to in the one about twelve years ago. He was receiving about the usual number of dispatches. The office at No. 946 Broadway, near Twenty-third-st., was transmitting messages. Three operators were at work and four were reported off. The superintendent said they were having no trouble and he thought strike would not last over a day two. On the office in the Fifth Avenue Hotel fell the heavy work of delivering a great part of the messages for up-town. The clerks were addressing and putting up in envelopes stacks a great partor the messages for up-town. The cherks were addressing and putting up in envelopes stacks of dispatches which were necessarily delayed somewhat in delivery. "Why," said one of the employes, "we usually do not deliver messages above Tweaty-seventh-st. Now we are sending them nearly to Harlem, and it takes almost as much car fare for to Hartem, and it takes almost as much car fare for the messengers as the dispatches are worth." While the reporter was talking a man came in with a message for Boston. "You had better send it by mail," said the opera-tor, "as, our Boston wire is the most crowded of are."

any."
"Please send this awful quick to Peekskili," "We are not sending anything quick at present,"
was the reply; "if you will risk the delay we will
do the best we can for you."
The operator at the Windsor Hotel wore a smiling face and said he proposed to stay there all

summer. Business, he said, was always light up-town during summer, and they bad not delayed a message a minute. He presumed they were de-layed at the main office, though. This office does not deliver messages outside of the hotel.

MINOR DETAILS OF THE STRIKE.

The lines leased and operated by Stock Exchange firms were not used yesterday in transmitting general dispatches. Messages were sent, as usual, for the accommodation of neighbors, and in one or two instances full rates were charged and the business was reported to the Western Union Company. Some of the operators employed on private lines offered their services after the close of business at the Stock Exchange, but they did so without compulsion. The Western Union Company made no request for the use of private lines nor for the employment of private operators. One firm sent its operator to the aid of the company, but he returned in a few minutes with the reply that his services were not not needed. He had been in the employ of the company for over twelve y-ars. At the office of Frince & Whitely, where seven operators are amployed, it was said that none but the firm's business had been done during the day. "We could do no public business." It was said, "and we have not been asked to do so. If our operators choose to work after hours we have no objection to their doing so."

Postmaster Pearson said that no inconvenience had been caused by an increase of mail matter consequent on the strike of the telegraph operators. There had been an increase in the city delivery letters, but it was slight. A few days might show larger mails from points outside of the city.

At the Ship Newsoffice of the Associated Press the conditions were similar to those on Thursday afternoon, the two men operators having gone on earlie. A young woman is temporarily employed. company, but he returned in a few minutes with the

strike. A young woman is temporarily employed. A delegation of the striking operators called at Police Headquarters last night and asked for a permit toparade to-day. Inspector Thorne granted the request. The march will begin at Caledonia Hall, and will be continued to Irving Hall. One thousand men, it is said, will be in line.

A TALK WITH ROBERT GARRETT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 .- Robert Garrett, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the authoritative head of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, arrived in this city last evening from Atlantic City and started for Bultimore on the southern express. Mr. Garrett said in regard to the strike: "The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company were somewhat surprised at the action of the telegraphers employed by the company. No intimation had been received by the officials of the road prior to Wednesday, regarding any adeged complaint on the part of the operators, nor was any opportunity given for a full conf-rence and a deliberate consideration regarding the alleged questions at issue. It was the firm conviction of the officials of the company that many of the Baltimore and Ohio operators had been drawn into the action by the Brotherhood, and that this ection was instigated by the Brotherhood with a view to civing moral support to strikers of the other compames, but was not based on real grievances on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio employes. The officials of tids company were confirmed in this view only this afternoon by a notification from one of their leading telegraph employes that even if no differences existed between the members of the Brotherhood and the Baltimore and Ohio, they could not now return to work without permission from their chief in New-York, who represented them in the Executive Committee. The officials of the company are keeping weil-informed about the ceclings of the men, and are convinced that many will shortly return to their work. The relations between the company and the men do not in any way justify this strike, and we are convinced that the men will soon see the truth of this and come back to their instruments."

ENOUGH OPERATORS IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 20 .- At the main office of the Western Union Company the officials say that everything is working smoothly and that they have a ufficient force to transact business promptly. Several new hands were given employment this morning.

The Baltimore and Onlo Company have a small force at work, not having engaged any new hands to take the place of the strikers. Manager Pennock is the only oper stor remaining in the American Rapid office. Superintendent Zueblin, of the Western Union Com-

pany, this morning received dispatches of an encouraging nature from all over his district, and he states that aging nature from all over his district, and he states that there is no occay in hamiling the business at any point in the district. The striking operators say there have been no seconders from their ranks.

When the situan illusion office at Eighth and Chestnut sts, was opened for outsiness to day there was only one operator of dart. Later in the day a committee of telegraphers called at the office and personated the man to join them in the strike, and the office for the remainder of the day was in charge of a messenger boy.

GOOD SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 20.-Superintendent Clowry reports that the business of the Chicago office of the Western Union Company is moving along without percentible friction, and that, while there is not the usual personal messages and press dispatches are being sent operators have as yet reported back for duty, but recruits have come in from the country towns to take their places, and old operators, who had gone into other Advices from other cities and towns of the district re-

port a similar condition of affairs, and in smaller place the strikers have asked permission to return, and in some instances have been allowed to do so.

ment immediately thereafter.
The scritters are thus far display firmness in their de-termination to stand out for a considerable period and express the belief that the company will have to accode THE VACANCIES FILLED IN ST. LOUIS

Sr. Louis, July 20,-The telegraphic situaion here this morning was better than it was vesterday. and is constantly improving. In addition to having sixty operators at work in the unin office, Manager Brown has reopened a dozen branch offices in the city and has as large a force on 'Change as can be used to ad-

Superintendent Baker has received favorable advices from all parts of his district, and business at all repeat ing and important points is being more than fairly we done. Applications for positions from old operators now engaged in other kinds of business are now flowing in by the dozen. These are generally received with favor, and there seems to be no doubt that within two or three days the company will have operators enough.

Of the regular night force of thirty-three operators em

ployed in the Western Union office only seven reported for duty last evening. Notwithstanding this the or day last evening. Notwithstanding this the office was fully manned, there being upwards of forty operators at work last hight, and all classes of business were moving with the usual promptness. Manager Brown says that so far as St. Louis is comerned the strike is a failure. Two first-chast operators were sent from here to Chicago last night, and more can be sent if needed. Thirty-five railroad operators were also sent from here to Galveston, Houston and other points in Texas, where a larger proportion of the force went out than in many places North.

places North.

The strikers have so far emphatically expressed their belief that they will triumph in their contest with the company. M. D. Shaw, of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood, said lass hight that lifteen more operators went out yearerday at noon than he expected, and that the entire fifteen were initiated into the Brotherhood later in the day. The Baltimore and Ohio and Mutual Union offices are closed, all the operators in the latter and all except two in the former joining the strikers.

NO DELAY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 20.-The Western Union office here has received a number of operators to-day, and business is being forwarded as fast as it is received to all points not crippled. Two of yesterday's strikers has yet been taken in their cases. The strikers continue active in trying to persuade the working operators to join them. The striking operators have arranged to receive telegraphic news from New York.

LOUISVILLE OFFICES CRIPPLED. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20 .- The strike situation here is worse than it was yesterday, and business in lines requiring the use of the telegraph is virtually suspended. The Western Union has only two first-class operators at work, who, with five or six beginners, make up the force. The Baltimore and Ohio office was opened to-day by an official of the company, who is taking the most important business. The strikers held an enthusiastic meeting this morn

ing and initiated five new members. Up to noon they had added seven to the number that went on strike yes-terday. One of these is an operator who worked last night. The meeting was condicent of success, and it was resolved to hold out until the last. There is much complaint in business circles about the interruption of trade, but the merchants generally side with the strikers.

STRIKERS IN WASHINGTON ELATED.* WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Manager Whitney says that sixteen operators reported for duty to-night, being more than was needed. The strikers assert that of those in the operating-room three are day chiefs, one is an operator on the day force, two are night chiefs, one is an office-boy promoted to be an operator, and some of the others are strangers. The strikers have been quiet, but busy in localities distant from the Western Union main office. They watch the incoming trains, and say that they have recruited several operators who came for the

purpose of taking strikers' places.

An officer of the Brotherhood asserts this evening that An officer of the Brotherhood asserts this evening that they expected that about thirty-five operators, including all the companies in the city, would join in the strike. To-day they claim to have secured seventy-four, and are highly elaced. The same officer asserts that only une members of the old Western Union force, including the day and night men, remain on duty, which was the number reported last evening. The Western Union branch office in the Post Office Department was reopened by its manager. The other branch offices remain closed. The American Rapid has lost one operator to-day. The Bajtimors and Onlo office is run by the manager and chief operators alone.

THE STRIKE AT VARIOUS PLACES. WORCESTER, Mass., July 20 .- The Western

Union manager alone remains in the office here, with the exception of one woman, who applied this morning and was set to work. and was set to work.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., July 20.—Both the Western Union and American Rapid offices are working with full forces, with the exception of one man in the latter office, who was discharged last night for refusing to go to work in the company's office in New-York.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The manager and chief operator are the only ones in attendance at the telegraph office here. ALBANY, July 20 .- The Western Union is fully able to

handle all business here. Six new men were received this morning and three this afternoon. New-Haven, Conn., July 20.—The operating force here

consists of the chief operator and one woman. The rail-road operators reque to do Western Union business. Pirrsnung, Penn., July 20.—This morning the Western Union had thirty-two operators at work in the main office, and, with the exception of some delay with way business, everything is moving along smoothly. All the branch effices, excepting that of the Oil Exchange, are closed. The Baltimore and Ohlo Company is working along slowly with three men, while the Mutual Union and American Rapid are still refusing business.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20 .- Tie night manager of the Western Union office here last night reported a force on duty sufficient to take care of all the business. Thirtytour out of eighty operators remained with the company, and eleven recruits were added, making the total present force forty five. Reports from St. Joseph, Leavenworth Topeka, Atchison and Lawrence last night stated that all those offices are in a rair way to get through though they are somewhat cramped. At Fort Scott, Kan., and Springfield, no., none of the men went on strike. San Francisco, July 20.—Sixteen operators went on

strike yesterday morning, but their places were promptly filled, and a full day force competent to handle the bush ness was present all day. Other coast points are being rapidly provided for, and Eastern business is coming through all right.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.-Manager Howard has received the assistance of one operator, who came from Nashville, and they are alone in the operating room. Messages are being received at the office subject to delay and mailing en route if necessary. The newspapers were poorty served last night, and their columns this morning were bare of telegraph news. Manager Howard was at the and stept in the operating room. The Associated Pr. as dispatch amounteing the strike here was delayed eleven nours in sending.

DETROIT, July 20.-There are no accessious to the operating force, and the company is getting off its business under extraordinary difficulties. The striking operators remain quiet and well-behaved. SARATOGA, July 20.-It is nightly probable that the Western Union telegraphers here, who went on a strike yesterday, will by to-morrow or next day reconsider the matter and resume their accustomed places. Having no

THE LOCK-OUT OF CIGAR-MAKERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND WORKMEN RESTING. FACTORIES BEING REPAIRED AND SUMMER RESORTS VISITED.

The lock-out against the 7,000 cigar-makers who struck early in the week was continued yesterday. Both manufacturers and employes regard the matter

Both manufacturers and employes regard the matter in a philosophic spirit. The former, at the meeting heid at Hotel Belvedere yesterday morning, were in a jovial mood. They smoked genuine flavana cigars, drank the purest brand of Apolinaris water and discussed the situation.

"I teil you what," said one as he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar, "this strike is really a God-send to us. It not only gives us an opportunity to take a holiday and get a suif omountain air, but it gives us a chance to fix up our factories. I have aiready begun to repair and white-wash mine. It needed it bad enough, I assure you."

"I am in the same box," chimed in another. "If my workmen wanted to come back to-morrow I could not receive them, because the factory is in such a chaotic condition. When they do come back they will vote us a silver metal for naving made so many improvements in their quarters."

"Is it true that Levy Brothers and S. Jacoby & Co. have continued the manufacture of citation."

"Is it true that Levy Brothers and S. Jacoby & Co. have continued the manufacture of cigars in the tenement-mouses!" asked the reporter.

"It is partly true and partly faise," said Mr. Jacoby. "Levy Brothers make no cigars in tenement-houses. As for the firm to weich I belong, I would say that we have a contract with a man by the name of A. Dora, who makes cigars for us. Work was continued in his tenements yesterday, but, finding that it made considerable talk against as he has now stoned giving out i jobs to his emus, ne has now stopped giving out jobs to his em-

"Haro's another nornt" said Frank Maco soon as Mr. Jacoby had ceased speaking. "Our constitution allows us to finish work on the object which has been prepared for the finishers. object which has been prepared for the linishers. In a lew instances this will require a day or two longer than we expected. There is not a single manufacturer who has not kept his agreement with the union. We have closed our factories in the delence of a principle and we shall keep them closed until the proper time comes to open them."

The cigar-makers, on their par, are enjoying the enforced holiday. They seem to be determined to lorget all about the weary days of labor they have passed through and give themselves over to the

passed through and give themselves over to the pursuit of pleasure.

After the usual factory meetings had been held

After the usual factory meetings and been and yesterday morning, they formed themselves into small parties and visited central Park, Coney Island and other summer resorts. Dressed in their best, with good cheer and health beaming from their faces, they did not certainly look as though they were abnoyed by the recent lock-out. No one growled or snowed any disposition to com-plain at the turn that affairs had taken. Several rival eigar factories yesterday offered to employ some of the strikers. It was reported late in the afternoon that several hundred men and women had found employment in this way since the

women had found employment in this way since the lock-out was begun.

The in-teeling which has existed between the members of the international Union and the Piogressive Union does not seem to strengthen. Aithough there are a few hot-headed men who are anxious to bring their respective organizations into open conflict, the majority are in favor of peace and are opposed to any movement which will cause an over majority.

are opposed to any movement which will cause an open rupture.

A spectal meeting of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Union was neld at Lincoln Hall in Allen-st. last evening. It was said that Licentastein Brothers & Co. have retained in their employ more than 200 workmen. It was also stated that machines were still running in Brown & Earle's factories. Four thousand members of the Progressive Union are still at work. I wenty-five hundred of this number promise to give one-third or their of this number promise to give one-third of their wages to the maintainence of the strikers, and the remainder pledge 10 per cent. The statement that the Union was at war with the International Union was denied. The members were resolved not t yield in any degree.

THE STRIKING CLOAK-MAKERS.

An excited crowd of men and women gathered in front of Standard Hall in East Broadway, vesterday morning. They were members of the Dress and Cloak Makers' Union, and they had assembled to denounce the unjust treatment of their employers. On Thursday orders were issued by the union that On Thursday orders were issued by the umon that a general strike for an increase of wages should be made at once, and 1,300 workmen obeyed. That evening twelve of the largest manufacturers held a meeting and decided not to receive back a single man or woman who had any connection with the union. Among the firms represented were Friedlander & Casper, sleyer, Jonassen & Co., the Manhattan Suit Co., Shints Brothers & Blath, S. Rothschild & Brother, Stir Brothers & Co., and the American Suit Company. The manufacturers say that the majority of those who are interested in the strike are ignorant workmen who were taken into their employ more out of compassion than anything else. They were not contented with making fair wages, and so concluded to strike.

contented with making fair wages, and so concluded to airike.

The workmen who assembled at Standard Hall were not in a happy frame of mind. Committees from the factories made reports upon the situation at their several places of employment, and it was announced that more workmen would strike before night. The workmen say that for some time they have been compelied to subsist on extremely low wages. No man could earn on an average more than \$6 a week even if he worked late into the night. Speaking of his grievances one of the massaid:

"We are not allowed time enough to eatour lunches at noon. If we get anything we mass worry it down while we are at work. They pay us out \$1 50 or \$2 for making a cloak which they retail as \$35 or \$60. Often we have been obliged to take home our work and labor till late into the night in order to get it done in time to suit the bosses.

It was stated by some of the men yesterday that several labor organizations had promised to give them financial support if the strike lasted for a long time.